

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8th, 1892.

NUMBER 45

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8th, 1892.

The simple fact that the business men of this city, who comprise one of the most conservative classes of society, have found it necessary to meet and protest a second time against the incompetent and prejudicial administration of the Central railway, is a circumstance the government should not ignore. There is no petty political intrigue, nor personal animus in such a protest. As a rule, the merchant avoids mixing politics with business. He wants a certain amount of freedom and security for his transactions, and he wants the laws to be equitable and well administered. His business is to buy and sell, and it is quite as essential to him that means should be provided for the delivery of his sales, as for the receipt of his purchases. When, therefore, he finds it necessary to complain against certain transportation agencies we may feel certain that something is very wrong. For a long time the Central railway has failed to carry the merchandise offered to it for transportation, and the result is that an enormous accumulation now exists in this city. The effect of this is to financially embarrass the merchant, for he cannot collect before delivering, consequently he cannot meet his own obligations. Were there a general suspension of payments in this city to-day, it would be solely due to the bad management of the Central railway. In view of the further circumstance that this block on the railway has existed for some eighteen months and more, and that complaints have been made again and again, we may assume that the present director is unable to solve the difficulty. In that case, his substitution by a practical man, like Dr. F. P. Passos, ought not to be delayed one moment. The government has no right to consider the pride, or convenience of one man before the interests of the two or three millions now suffering loss and inconvenience through the maladministration of this road.

The continued abuses committed against commerce and the travelling public and the antagonism not infrequently shown by one nation against another through the imposition of quarantines, render it essential that some agreement should be entered into between the commercial nations of the world to regulate and control this important and sometimes most prejudicial restriction on trade. While we do not contest the right of any nation to adopt restrictive measures to prevent the introduction of a contagious disease, we can not admit the right to employ excessive, or unnecessary rigor, nor the right to impose quarantines without just cause. In our opinion a government has no more right to injure or destroy life and property under the plea of quarantine, than it has under any of the excuses resorted to on land. If a government should destroy the lives and property of foreigners on land, even during unavoidable military operations, it would be promptly presented with a claim for damages. Under certain conditions the state may seize and destroy property, but the property must be paid for and full justice rendered to those who suffer loss through its act. And, in our opinion, this principle should be carried out to the fullest extent in the case of quarantines. A nation may impose and enforce a quarantine, if it pleases, but not without incurring full

responsibility for all the prejudices caused. If a steamer is detained through some matter of pique, as was the case of the *Tamar* at Buenos Aires, or through some feeling of petty hostility as is now the case at Buenos Aires against Brazil, then the government should be required to pay damages for the delay to all the parties concerned—the steamship company, the passengers, and the merchants. If also a nation imposes absurd and extra prejudicial regulations, as has been the case on the Brazilian coast where vessels have been compelled to come down to Ilha Grande for inspection before entering such a distant port as Pará, then the government should be held responsible for all unnecessary delays and costs. We assume that if such an international arrangement should be made and enforced, no state would impose quarantine without good reason—which is not always the case at present—and no state would require ships to incur expenses and delays beyond what are absolutely necessary. It is unjust to impose a single shilling of expense on a ship beyond what the case requires, and it would not be done were the authorities held responsible. The last quarantine declared against New York was wholly without justification, and the government should therefore be held responsible for all the expenses and delays occasioned by compelling the American steamers to bring all their northern ports cargo down here to Ilha Grande. It is a simple principle of right and equity which is involved and its enforcement would detract even less from the independence and dignity of a nation than is the case with war claims, such as have been presented to Chili. For the decision of disputed claims, or of complaints against a nation for unwarranted restrictions, an international commission could easily be formed. In time such a commission would regulate the whole question and declare quarantines whenever necessary. At present, however, it could be of immense service to the whole commercial world by restricting and punishing the insidious methods employed by many countries for protecting unscrupulous quarantine jobbers, and for injuring the commerce of a neighboring state.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Ship *Crown of Austria*,
Río de Janeiro, Nov. 5th, 1892.Mr. M. LOWRIE,
Ballast contractor, &c.

Sir.—Allow me in the behalf of self and owners to thank you for the celerity and despatch with which you have hallasted this ship. The inward cargo was fully discharged at 4 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 29th, last and on Tuesday, Nov. 1st at 4 p.m. she had received all her ballast, 1,500 tons of sand and stones, and was ready to proceed on her voyage. This is, I think, almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the annals of the port and you deserve every credit for the smart way in which the work was done. Not only that but the ship was put down to her marks and with the quantity first agreed upon, viz., 1,500 tons, without a question.

Wishing you every success in your future engagements,

I remain, Sir,
Very truly yours,
THOMAS J. GREENHANK.
Master.

P. S.—You are at liberty to make any use of this note which you may think proper.

REGARDING CHOLERA.

Sir Edwin Arisold, who has seen much of the cholera in India and Japan, proclaims cheerfulness, temperance, exercise and cleanliness to be the surest prophylactics. I believe, he says, from my own observation, that few diseases have less terms for the healthy, the well-fed, the temperate and the sensible. How else is it that in mixed communities, such as exist in the East, you will see the poorer and weaker natives die, and not one, or scarcely one European affected? Very sad, indeed, it is to say so, but it is just the ill-fed, the ignorant, the unwashed, the intemperate and the young who succumb. I do not believe that the germs ever pass by the atmosphere, at any rate from man to man. They would then be ubiquitous and inevitable, and we should not see nurses and doctors and the like escape, as they do. Water and milk and the exterior surface of foods and vegetables seem to be the carriers of the germs, together with clothes, rags, etc., but only so far in regard to the latter as the unwashed hands may convey what is on them to the lips and mouth. Those Europeans in the East, of whom I have spoken as so constantly and surely enjoying immunity, are persons drinking aerated beverages, tea, boiled milk and eating carefully cooked and washed food. The victims, in my observation, have been thirsty soldiers drinking at the first town well, children fed on milk from infected localities, people drawing water from the tanks in such districts, and so on.

THE SOCIEDADE FRANZINI.
The present situation of this society, according to a statement handed to us by the director, is as follows:

Receipts for 13 months ending	11,378,860
31st Oct. 1892,	11,378,860
Expenses, same period	13,625,800
Deficit,	2,246,940
Add. amount due,	1,040,800

Total deficit,	3,286,840
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General Franzini advises us that he has assumed this deficit as a personal obligation. Owing to the failure of his negotiations here with the Brazilian government, Gen. Franzini is about to return to Italy to place his affairs in the hands of his own government. He therefore withdraws from the active direction of the society, which has thus far been the means of doing much good. He claims to have distributed assistance to 22,000 persons during its existence, which is certainly a record worthy of all praise.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Buenos Aires possesses 238 associations formed for giving dances. The Italians head the list with 97. The English come fifth with 8.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 5th state that the recently-purchased Mauers military rifles are defective, but the minister of war denies the statement.

—The gold premium at Buenos Aires is still going down—very slowly, to be sure, but still it is diminishing little by little. It was quoted at 391 on the 7th.

—Considerable indignation was created in Montevideo on the 5th because the editor of the French journal *L'Union Franche* had published an editorial denouncing the Uruguayan government and legislature.

—The railway report for 1891 shows a total extension of 7,340 miles in Argentina, having an aggregate capital of £76,900,000, carrying 10,820,000 passengers and 4,600,000 tons of merchandise during the year, the gross receipts being £57,451,000 and working expenses £39,269,000 currency during that period.

—A young Argentine has invented a machine which he assures us will effectually kill nests besides destroying nest and eggs. He will shortly give a practical exhibition of his invention to the public. It really turns out to be all it professes it will be a tremendous boon to quinquines and others whose gardens are at the mercy of this pest.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Oct. 15.

—A visitor went recently into a public school in Catamarca and found the schoolmaster teaching in his dress coat. He congratulated the master on the ingenious costume he was enabled to don, but was soon undeceived by the latter, who said that he had won out all his clothes, and as there was no money for him to buy more he had to dress himself from the bottom of his trunk.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—At a recent race in Montevideo a colt got angry at his horse and gave him a brutal beating with his sword in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals at once addressed a protest to the chief of staff against such treatment of a poor dumb beast. Some one else should also prefer charges against Col. Amadeo for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

—It is consoling to notice that the iniquitous proposition made in the Chamber of Deputies to impose a tax on foreign banks and capital, has not won the least echo in our native contemporaries, and the few that think it worth mentioning only refer to it with unanimous condemnation. This, however, is only what we expected, for the press is, as a rule, more in touch with the interests of the people and the tradesmen than are the chambers.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The report of the English Literary Society of Buenos Aires shows that the revenue of the year ending August 31st last was \$11,026.21, with which the balance of the previous account, made available total of \$11,614.11. The expenditure amounted to \$10,652.01, and the balance in hand was therefore \$962.10. There are now 482 members, viz., 373 local members, 21 library members, 62 camp members, 39 absent members and 6 honorary members.

—The Southern railway, finding itself short of deposit accommodation, commenced the erection of a store house 800 feet long by 50 feet wide and two stories high only seven weeks ago, and in six weeks part of it was occupied while the entire warehouse was finished in the short period of seven weeks. Moreover it is thoroughly well built and we venture to say that a like deposit has not before been built for anything like its cost in proportion to its size. Old rails and material have been used as never before, and in every way as good as could be desired. Even with this large deposit the company will not have room for its produce.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The national health board is certainly in a complete state of demoralization. There is no system, and the service is upside down. Last week we mentioned the case of the *ss. Corruca*. This week the same has occurred to the passengers of the R. M. S. *Tamor*; those who landed at Montevideo, arriving the next day in Buenos Aires by river boat, whilst those who remained on board have had to undergo 8 days quarantine. Another case is now reported: the 3rd class passengers of the *Sorá* were kept at Matin García three days after their quarantine had expired, and the vessel had nearly finished unloading in the docks. Some steps should certainly be taken to remedy these defects; perhaps the best would be to make a clean sweep of the gentlemen forming the board, especially as yellow fever has broken out at Santos, and from past experience we should say that the board is utterly incompetent for the services required of them. Now that cholera and yellow fever have to be guarded against, a more business-like set of men should be immediately named.—*Review of the River Plate*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 15th.

—The Uruguayan government has arranged a contract with Sr. Juan A. Barriga for the coinage of the \$3,000,000 silver recently authorized. The work will be done in the mint at Santiago, Chili.

—The new government has not by any means succeeded to a feliciter. The retiring powers left behind them a few awkward pieces of business to arrange. One of a well-nigh half a million dollars offered for the *Estrecho Ros* government the day before the new President entered into possession. Another was an neutrality of \$20,000,000 to keep on the port works. The resolution in Santiago del Estero placed the new President almost in the position of the late President Grevy of France as his son-in-law was amongst the promoters of the movement. The Granbain contract is another delicate subject left for them to handle.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Dr. Romero, the new minister of *Hacienda*, has surprised the market by a measure no one anticipated, namely, the passing over of the liquidation of the National Bank to the Banco de la Nación, which will result in a saving of close on 1,000,000 pesos, a year, to the creditors. The measure meets with such universal approval that it is supposed it will be passed by Congress without the least delay, and the only objectionable feature of the business is the large number of clerks that will be thrown out of employment, as a small office in the Banco de la Nación with two or three clerks will henceforth, under the management of the board of governors of the Banco de la Nación, conduct the liquidation. The Banco de la Nación will continue under its present organization for another year, as Minister Romero will not introduce his bill to convert the bank into a joint-stock company before next May, unless it is hoped that the condition of the law will be so strong and its privileges so valuable that its transfer to a joint-stock company will enable the government to retrace the currency.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—There happened yesterday, comparatively unnoted, an event of considerable importance in the history of the republic, even perhaps of more importance than the realisation of a loan of such doubtful application as the establishment of a National Bank. The event we refer to was the arrival here of the s.s. *Albuna*, the first of the direct line of steamers between the River Plate and New York, established by the U. S. and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. She came not in 22 days, including 2 days stay at Rio Janeiro. This puts us in practically closer communication with New York than we are with Liverpool or London, unless the English shipping companies, stimulated by this competition, take steps to shorten their voyages. At present, we believe, the intention is to run a steamer every 3 weeks, and before long a call will be made at one of the principal West Indian ports, at present only accessible by a lengthy and indirect route. Knowing the determination of the Yankees to conquer the trade of South America, and their indomitable energy and push, it is impossible to say to what developments and changes this may ultimately lead, and we think we are right in calling special attention to its arrival as an event of the highest importance.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 27.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 29.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill authorizing the government to alter the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. By a vote of 37 to 1 it rejected the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill on coast navigation. The bill requiring elections for filling vacant seats in Congress to be held within 90 days after the vacancies occur, was voted in 1st discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber voted by a vote of 71 to 36 the substitute amendment, all of Deputy Glycerio. In view of this result the lead committee resigned. The Chamber voted the resolution for adjourning the session to the 12th of November. Deputy Leopoldo de Balbóes read a letter from the minister of finance read at the sitting of Saturday containing insinuations that he could not allow to pass in silence.

NOVEMBER 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Luiz Delfino warmly enlighened Victor Mérilles' panama of Rio de Janeiro and asked the Senate to vote £25,000 for causing it to be exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. The amendment to the budget of the department of agriculture making this appropriation was, however, rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The greater part of the sitting was consumed in explanations in regard to the vote on the currency bill. These explanations led to a heated debate. Deputy João de Siqueira said that the letter of the minister of finance read at the sitting of Saturday contained insinuations that he believed would be of great harm to the country.

NOVEMBER 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Luiz Delfino reported on the revenue bill, Senator Pacheco Gómez spoke warmly against voting the special appropriation for payment of expenses with the Mato Grosso revolution. The followers of Col. Ponce, he said, were not volunteers, but looting bands, consisting for the most part of Paraguayans, Argentines and Boliviens. The appropriation bill, however, was passed at 2nd discussion by a vote of 25 to 16. The bill authorizing the government to alter the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. was

NOV. 3.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported on the revenue bill, Senator Pacheco Gómez spoke warmly against voting the special appropriation for payment of expenses with the Mato Grosso revolution. The followers of Col. Ponce, he said, were not volunteers, but looting bands, consisting for the most part of Paraguayans, Argentines and Boliviens. The appropriation bill, however, was passed at 2nd discussion by a vote of 25 to 16. The bill authorizing the government to alter the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. was

also voted. An amendment of Senator America Lobo confirming the grants made to the Sernambéa, Mogiana and Paulista companies for extending their lines in Santos and São Sebastião was rejected. *Chamber of Deputies.* —*Ad-pros* to the suspension of the journal *Paráhyba* by the state government of Paráhyba, Deputy Epitácio made a vehement attack on that government and also on the general government. He was frequently interrupted by Deputy Frâncio Carvalho, who, alluding to Desidério's *corpo d'etat* on Nov. 3rd, 1891, said: "You are celebrating the day." "No," reported Deputy Epitácio, "whenever we complain of the abuses with the present government, we are to be met with allusions to those of the government that preceded it, then he could and declare at once that this is not a government of law and justice, but of retaliation and vengeance." Deputy Antônio Olypto made some statements to show that it was impossible for the committee on public works to comply with the resolution voted by the Chamber in regard to reports by official bureaux of different plans for port improvements. The resolution of the budget committee was accepted by a vote of 64 to 47. The amendment of Deputy Manoel Barreto and others to the congressional apportionment bill was passed by a vote of 55 to 52. The Chamber also passed an amendment offered by Deputy Lamego Godinho. These amendments refer to the congressional districts in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. The special appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for the navy was passed by a vote of 82 to 33. Several of the deputies voting against it placed on record a statement that they opposed it on the ground that the President of the republic had sent the Chamber no itemized estimate of the expenses which this appropriation is intended to meet.

Nov. 4. —*Senate.* — Senator Quintino Bocayuva on behalf of the committee on finance, introduced a bill appropriating 200,000\$ for sanitary expenses. Senator Uhaldo de Andrade said that he does not think there is at the present time any pressing necessity for reorganizing the postal service, which was reorganized in 1888 and again in 1890. It is moreover stated that it will have to be reorganized again next year. He thinks that Congress will do well to postpone this matter. Senator João Neiva said that if the postal service is reorganized as is proposed, the post-office building will not hold all the new employees. Senator Chistiano Ottino spoke against the bill granting F. Dunker the right to build a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Figueira Ki. He offered a substitute bill, appropriating 1,000,000\$ for the surveys and commencement of the construction of another line of the Central railway between Rio de Janeiro and some point on the Paráhyba river between Barra do Pará and Entre Rios. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — Barão de S. Marcos and others offered a substitute for the bill, making a special appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for the navy. The substitute bill increases that sum to 20,000,000\$. Deputy Retimão also offered a substitute bill, which was signed by himself and four other deputies, appropriating 12,000,000\$ for building two first-class cruisers and 16 torpedo boats, for finishing the monitors *Pernambuco* and *Minas Gerais* and for purchasing 4,000 Kriopseck carbines and the necessary torpedo material. The Chamber refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the budget of the war department. The bill for an increase of 40%, in the pay of the employees of the national printing office was voted in 3rd discussion, as was likewise the bill regulating the appointment and rank of federal judges. Deputy Vinyus said that the proposed appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for the navy is altogether insufficient. He is barely enough to buy one first-class cruiser, or to fortify the port of Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Vallaresso said that the director of the Central railway has thoroughly demonstrated his incompetency. He moved to inquire what steps have been taken by the government to overcome the transportation difficulties.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— At São José da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, beef is selling at 15\$00 a kilo.

— In the month of October 3,500 immigrants arrived at the port of Santos.

— The price of fresh beef in Uberaba, Minas Gerais, is 900 réis per kilo. And yet it is thought by Rio politicians that cattle should be brought down from that region and the beef sold here at a maximum of 600 réis.

— An election in Macêo on the 1st for the municipal intendants, and on the following day another general election occurred for members of the Alagoas state legislature. It is said that the opposition kept away from the polls.

— On requisition of the president of Rio Grande do Sul the president of S. Paulo has caused to be arrested José de Andrade Neves Meirelles on suspicion of his being an emissary of conspirators. Is it legal to arrest a man in Brazil on such a pretense?

— The São Paulo state legislature has adopted a measure appropriating 500,000\$ for the construction of hospitals for contagious diseases in various parts of the state. In view of the frequent outbreaks of fever and small-pox epidemics, this measure is both timely and necessary.

— At 2 o'clock a.m. on the 4th inst. the cotton factory of the Companhia S. Paulo Fábril at Bonfim was found to be on fire. Although the building is fire-proof, it is said that considerable damage was done to the machinery for want of water for extinguishing the flames.

— Mr. Freuler Haensel, a prominent member of the German-Brazilian colony of Rio Grande do Sul, who was shot when resisting arrest a few days since, died on the 5th inst. He was highly esteemed in Rio Grande and was worth the whole value of denunciados and cut-throats who are now trying to govern that state.

— The friends of the governor of Santa Catharina say that the reason why he caused Dr. Paula Ramos to be arrested and sent to Rio was to keep that gentleman, who has enemies there, from being hurt. A governor, who will break the law to preserve a political enemy from personal injury, must be a very kind-hearted man.

— The value of the cattle exported this year from Uberaba, Goyaz, is estimated at 500,000\$.

— Ex-Gov. Portella has adopted an attractive political programme, embracing ministerial responsibility, financial reform, local self-government and other acceptable ideas. Well, not to put too fine a point on it, St. Jachim reminds us of — the devil.

“When the devil was ill,
The devil a monk would be.”

— The Paráhyba governor explains the suspension of the newspaper *Paráhyba* in this way. Notices having appeared that the offices of that paper had been assaulted, he ordered the chief of police to make an examination, which the editors resisted. At last the police succeeded in making the investigation and found everything intact and in good order. He considers that the reports originated in a purpose to oppose and discredit his administration.

— On the 1st inst. a party of roughs, said to be policemen in civilian dress, headed by a brother of the chief of police, attacked the printing office of the *Paráhyba*, an opposition paper in Paráhyba. The assailants were resisted and driven away. On the following day the chief of police ordered the suspension of the paper, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. The publisher, however, refused to take notice of such an order, which was given verbally, and resolved to continue publication. His office was thereupon seized and held by the police.

— Deputy Epitácio says that the governor of Paráhyba temporarily closed a school because the director had the impudence to send an account to one of the governor's relatives. He also says that the governor suspended from attendance at the Lycée to pupils for playing “déposition.” It appears that in the play the governor was deposed. Floriano was banished and a new provisional government was organized by Custodio. That government deserves a leather medal for noticing things so important at a school game.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

For some time a revolution has been expected in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

On the 24th ult. it was reported in Pelotas that that city was to be attacked, and the whole of the *Castilhistas* force there, said to number 800 men, was held in readiness, and reinforcements, to the number of 400 or 500, were expected on the following day.

On the 1st inst. the *Gazeta de Notícias* of this city received from Porto Alegre the following telegram:

“Through intercepted letters intelligence of a vast conspiracy has been received. In view of this the president of the state ordered the arrest of several federalists. Facundo Tavares, on being informed of the order for his arrest, resisted and fired three shots at Major Telles, commander of the state brigade, wounding him and Ensign Marcel Ferreira. A fight ensued between the troops on one side and Tavares and his two sons on the other. The sons were killed and Tavares, after receiving many wounds, was captured. Frederico Haensel, who also resisted arrest, was killed. The chief conspirators have been arrested. The people are quiet, and the garrison, siding with the state government, is ready to fight the enemies of the republic. The republican party is in arms.”

A telegram received on the same day by the *Tribuna* added that Gen. Tavares had made an irruption into the southern part of the state and that the leaders of the revolutionary movement in the northern part were Visconde de Pelotas, Gen. Barreto Leite and Facundo Tavares.

Telegrams published by the *Press* on the 4th state that the revolutionary plot was discovered by means of letters found in possession of Capt. Felisberto Barcellos, who was arrested at Santa Maria, whence he arrived on the 2nd at Porto Alegre under the guard of seven. These letters, says the telegram, reveal the intentions of the revolutionists to exterminate the *Castilhistas*. Revolting troops were shot out at Cruz Alta, S. João de Cunha, S. Lourenço, S. Gabriel, Algeciras and Solâole; but, according to the *Press* telegrams, were all suppressed. At Cruz Alta Col. Evaristo Anselmo was killed.

A part of the 28th battalion of infantry passed through Porto Alegre on the 2nd on its way from Rio Pardo to Pelotas.

At Porto Alegre many arrests were made, among them those of the following persons who were interrogated and afterwards released: Gaspar Rechster, Lieut.-Col. Masson, Laudelino Barcellos and Father Lira, Dr. Victor de Brito was also arrested.

The newspaper *Reforma* suspended publication. At Rio Grande Dr. Wenceslau Escobar, editor of that paper, and Dr. Cunha Bitencourt, member of the federalist executive committee, were detained on board the steamer *Sant' Elmo*.

Many of the federalist leaders were said to be held in order to escape arrest. Gen. Tavares was said to be at Rivera at the head of 1,000 men.

A telegram of the 3rd from Montevideo to the *Jornal do Comércio* says that Fidélis, a federalist leader, attempted to take Livramento, but was repulsed by Col. Ribeiro. The 12th battalion of infantry had arrived there for the purpose of garrisoning the town. Along the whole frontier line there were bands of armed federalists, and it was reported that the crew of a gunboat belonging to the *Castilhistas* had declared against the state government.

On the 5th the *Press* published a telegram contradicting the report of the arrest of Drs. Escobar and Bitencourt. The latter is said to be on his way to this city and the former is said to have made his escape to Artigas in Uruguay. About 30 persons have been arrested at Porto Alegre and it is stated that the state government has given orders for their trial.

The president of Rio Grande has telegraphed to Dr. Julio de Castilhos this city a copy of alleged intercept letters of Facundo Tavares. According to these letters Gen. Tavares was to enter the state on the frontier and advance rapidly into the interior so as to prevent the *Castilhistas* from assembling.

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while at Porto Alegre Facundo, Barreto Leite and Visconde de Pelotas will be the leaders of the revolutionary movement in the northern part of the state. The leaders are addressed to Nery Portinho, whom Facundo asks to hasten the movement in event of his being arrested. He had already been informed that orders had been issued for his arrest.

On the 3rd inst. a calumniating meeting was held, and the government, it is said, decided to send the gunboat *Caricó* to Rio Grande do Sul.

It is also said that Gen. Floriano Peixoto has sent a congratulatory telegram to Dr. Fernando Albot, governor of the state, and secret instructions to Gen. Pego to aid the *Castilhistas* with the federal troops.

RAILROAD NOTES

Two men were killed on the Central railway in the suburbs of this city on the 3rd. Accidents of this kind are becoming terribly frequent.

— Extensions of the Paraná line have recently been opened. Traffic from Sorrisa to Porto do Amazonas was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst.

The Norte station agent at São Paulo has telegraphed to have the shipments of merchandise for the Mogiana line stopped, as no more goods are being received for that destination and the warehouses is full of packages which can not be forwarded. Will the Mogiana people explain how it is that its traffic is so much behind?

The minister of agriculture visited the several stations of the Central railway on the 3rd inst. to see why merchandise had been delayed. It is to be regretted that all the activity thus far displayed by Minister Serzedello has resulted in no measure whatever for the improvement of affairs at the Central railway. The people are beginning to feel that all this activity is intended to throw dust in their eyes.

Now that Congress has passed the bill authorizing a contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. for a duplication of its line, there ought to be no further delay in bringing that most important business to a satisfactory conclusion. The one thing to be done is to grant all necessary privileges to the company to duplicate its line and to open a double metre-gauge line between Santos and Juiz de Fora, and to repeat the execution of the work in the shortest time possible.

Investors who want to make money had evidently better turn their attention to the smaller Brazilian railway properties. No one believes that the exchange will long remain at its present low figure. It has already risen considerably from the lowest point touched, and with each rise the Brazilian railways will benefit immensely. That the country is now transacting an enormous business is shown by the half-yearly statement just issued by the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Company. Although the loss by exchange, comparing the first halves of 1891 and 1892 together, has expanded from 38,312 dols. [? mrs.] to 105,041 dols., the company actually makes a better net return for the period just closed, the gross receipts in currency having increased from 355,494 dols. to 440,156 dols.; while, on the other hand, the expenditure has merely risen from 350,784 dols. to 361,101 dols. One and all of the Brazilian roads, it may be said, are telling the same story. The currency depreciation has worked for good in one respect. It has suited producers, and led to a marked development in the export trade, and by the time the national finances are straightened out — not an early contingency, by the way — it will be found that business in the republic has been established on a considerably wider basis. — *Money*, London, Oct. 8th.

BAHIA AND S. FRANCISCO.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Bahia and São Francisco company in London on the 17th ult. the chairman, Hon. H. G. Campbell, made the following remarks upon the situation of affairs on that road and its administration: —

“Gentlemen, the report that you have before you may, I think, be considered a very satisfactory one. We are able to return to our normal dividend of 6 per cent. for the main line, and we have increased the dividend of the Tinhô branch undertaking from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and in both cases we are able to carry a substantial sum forward to the next account. The prospects of the harvest are very satisfactory, owing to the excellent rains that have fallen since the month of April. The working capital account you will observe now stands at the sum of £83,659, and your directors consider that it would be wise to further build up this reserve from time to time, and as opportunity may offer, in order to be prepared at any time we are called upon to make renewals in the viaducts or bridges, or other expensive works on the line. All these are kept in good repair, but it is more than probable that one or two bridges will sooner or later require to be renewed, because they have been in existence now for over 33 years subjected to the constant action of sea water, which in a tropical climate is especially damaging.”

The low rate of exchange which has prevailed for some time has had a very serious effect upon the poorer classes of Brazil by causing a great rise in the price of food and of all other necessities, and it has caused discontent and strikes on many of the Brazilian lines. The workmen on our line have had a day strike and demanded a rise of 30 per cent. in their wages. There was very great tumult and confusion, but fortunately there was no actual stoppage of the traffic owing to the pluck of our superintendent, Mr. Tiplady, who himself mounted the engine and drove the train out of the yard at Bahia. As soon as the directors were informed of the state of affairs they cabled out to Mr. Tiplady giving him full discretionary powers to arrange with the work-people, and this, I have no doubt, he has done upon the best and most economical terms possible.

Talking of our superintendent reminds me that at the last general meeting one shareholder, who I am thankful to say, met with no support, thought it right to make remarks about the behavior of the superintendent, and complained that he held too

many appointments, mentioning that of resident engineer and superintendent of the locomotive department. Now, the facts of the case are these: Mr. Tiplady has been in the service of the company ever since its commencement in 1853. For many years he has acted as superintendent and principal resident engineer, but about two years ago he volunteered purely from motives of economy to undertake the additional duties of superintendent of the locomotive department. For this he has received no extra remuneration whatever, and he has represented the company in Brazil in very critical times with both tact and determination. Now,

gentlemen, I need scarcely point out that it is not very encouraging to our staff in Brazil, which we believe to be an admirable one, and in which we have every confidence, to have injurious and derogatory remarks made upon them at a general meeting which are published and circulated in all sorts of newspapers. I do assure you, gentlemen, that the shareholders owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Tiplady and the members of our staff in Brazil for the great courage they have shown upon several occasions, and for their devotion to the interests of the company.”

HOSPITAL NOTES.

— The promise made by Vice-President Floriano Peixoto some time ago to visit the *Strangers' Hospital*, was carried into effect on Saturday last, the illustrious visitor being accompanied by the minister of interior, the acting inspector-general of hygiene, and an ail. The visit was wholly informal, and was made without warning by, which means the Vice-President was able to see exactly what is being done. After spending two hours in examining the buildings and grounds, under the guidance of Mr. E. B. S. Bonest, of the building committee, and Mr. R. J. Callander, the supervisor-engineer and architect, the visitors expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the site and the sanitary conditions of the place, as well as with the plans for the buildings and dependencies which the association proposes to carry out as speedily as possible. We are advised that they were much pleased with the sanitary arrangements of the main building, the closets and their drainage being wholly outside and the ventilation being carefully arranged to keep the air fresh and pure in all the rooms. The beds, furniture and other accessories also elicited their hearty commendation. In view of the approval so frankly expressed by the Vice-President and the officials accompanying him, the controversy over the opening of this hospital may now be considered as terminated. To be sure, the sanitary authorities have warmly approved and encouraged the scheme, and no official notice has ever been served upon the directors that the hospital would be suppressed, but as long as opposition existed and the government listened to the complaints, however unfounded they may have been, there has always been some doubt as to the final outcome. Thanks to the courtesy and justice of the Vice-President, those doubts are now set at rest. Within a very short time the *Strangers' Hospital* will be opened, and will, we trust, win a prominent position among the hospitals of this city.

— We should like to remind our friends that a large number of shrubs and plants are needed at the Hospital. They can be purchased of course, but it may be possible to save some expense in that direction through donations.

— Owing to the opposition made to the opening of the Hospital and the prevalent belief that the *Misericórdia* would prevail upon the government to issue orders to that effect, all solicitations for annual subscriptions have been for some time suspended. Now that this question is happily settled, we trust that every American and Englishman in Rio will at once send in a generous subscription. The Hospital must be liberally supported until it is fairly on its own feet and able to take care of itself.

LOCAL NOTES

— Invitations have been issued to the Brazilian press for sample copies of newspapers for exhibition at Chicago.

— Minister Serzedello was warmly congratulated by his subordinates in the department of agriculture on his return on the 3rd.

— The “editing” (engrossment) of the Glycerio hanking measure was approved in the Chamber on the 3rd and was at once sent to the Senate.

— The government has appointed Dr. Samuel D. Rainbo, an American surgeon-dentist of this city, a non-salaried member of the Brazilian commission to the Chicago exposition.

— Beginning with this month the alternate steamers of the Pacific Mail will go direct from Lisbon to Montevideo to avoid the usual quarantines against Brazil.

— It is said that the Vice-President will soon nominate a minister of agriculture, when Lieut.-Col. Serzedello will devote his whole attention to the portfolio of finance.

— There was an interview between the Vice-President and Minister Serzedello on the 2nd, which resulted in the latter's withdrawing his previous resignation.

— One factory of artificial wreaths and caskets, situated on Rua do Passeio, sold 52,600\$ worth of these articles during the month of October and first two days of November.

— Although the sessions of Congress are not yet concluded, several senators and deputies have already left for their homes. Absenteeism is an evil in Brazilian legislative work which can not fail to do much harm.

— The Chawler accepted the resignation of its budget committee on the 3rd, and a new committee was promptly nominated — probably more in harmony with the views of Mayrink, Lopes, Glycerio, Maita Machado & Co.

—It is stated that Minister Serzedello's friends are going to give him a \$50,000 album. The cover is to be of gold and the leaves of parchment.

—Some people think that Serzedello's tender of his resignation was a mere stratagem to provoke a shower of congratulatory telegrams. As if any stratagem is ever needed for such a demonstration!

—The presidential election in the United States occurs to-day. It promises to be more a contest of principles than of candidates, the approval of the McKinley tariff bill being one of the prominent issues.

—The complaints against the tram conductors and drivers on the various lines of this city are becoming frequent enough to warrant a man's attention from the directors. Courtesy costs nothing, and its use can not fail to bring good results.

—It appears that the act of the Argentine sanitary authorities in imposing a ten days' quarantine against Santos was due to an unfriendly feeling, the Uruguayan authorities telegraphed to Santos for the facts. On learning that no epidemic of yellow fever existed there they at once reduced the quarantine to two days observation.

—It is telegraphed from Buenos Aires that the Argentine government will follow the example of the French and German governments and decline to recognize Capt. Penha as a military attaché of the Brazilian legation. Poor Penha! call him home! His 15th of November exploit does not seem to have given him overmuch credit abroad.

—Last year's failures seem to have taught the authorities nothing. This year the republican anniversary, which occurs on the 15th inst., will require three days for its celebration—the 14th, 15th and 16th. One would think that Brazil is deficient in holidays, and overflowing with patriotic fervor—but one is sometimes mistaken.

—Quarantine against American arrivals was raised on the 27th, the notice to that effect being published on the 1st inst. The foundation of the telegram from the Brazilian minister at Washington on which this second declaration of quarantine was based, has never been divulged. Our American exchanges, also, are silent on the subject. Why, then, was that second quarantine imposed?

—At a meeting attended by 400 merchants, at the Exchange on the 3rd inst., it was resolved to ask Vice-President Floriano Peixoto to dismiss the director of the Central railway and his assistants, and to appoint a competent engineer as director in his stead. It was also resolved to send letters to Europe, asking shippers to delay filling orders until the freight service on the railway shall have improved.

—The minister of agriculture has applied to the minister of interior for information in regard to the prejudices claimed by Dr. Pedro Cambinha and others in the removal of the headwing with which the old reservoir in Largo do Carroca had been enclosed. This is caused, apparently, by the reclamations of the Italians who had obtained the Metropolitan concession and had secured permission to create a station where the old reservoir stands.

—A Paris telegram says that General Crespo, dictator of Venezuela, has decreed the confiscation of the property of public functionaries who served his predecessor. If the confiscaion relates only to those who used their position to plunder the treasury, as is so often the case in South American republics, we are not sure but that General Crespo has set a good example. Such a step would be eminently just and proper, for example, in Argentina. Roca and Cullen could be called upon to very good effect.

—It is said that the Italian minister has addressed a note to the minister of foreign affairs in regard to the settlement of the Metropolitan question. It is also said that the question will be referred to arbitration. In our opinion the government should at once order a rigid investigation of the whole business, not omitting the intrigues by which this scandalous concession was obtained. If these complainants can show "clean hands" in the transaction, then their demand for indemnity is entitled to consideration.

—It is said that on the 4th inst. the minister of foreign affairs received a joint note from the English, American, French, German and Italian legations, asking for the establishment of quarantine stations at convenient points on the Brazilian coast. The government should have recognized the need of such stations long ago and should have had them established. Some day such oversights will incur liabilities for losses, for governments will not be permitted to cause prejudices to commerce with out taking full responsibility for it.

—A singular state of things came to light on the 2nd through a complaint to the sanitary authorities of the existence of deer ticks at the Cambóia station, the station from which had become inopportune. It was found that the municipal council had embargoed the landing of these cattle (which are apparently some of those purchased at the River Plate), and that they had been kept on the lighter in the heat and without water until some had died. Steps were taken to solve the difficulty, the dead animals were removed, and the others were landed. It is to be hoped that we are near the end of the rule of this municipal government.

—By the Royal Mail steamer *Thuner*, sailing to-day for the River Plate, a team of Rio and S. Paulo cricketers proceed to try conclusions with the "silver-edged boys." The programme includes matches on the 14th and 15th with the Montevideans, on the 16th and 17th, at Buenos Aires, with the Rosario club, and on the 18th and 19th with the Buenos Aires club. The laurel-seekers from Rio are: Messrs. E. S. Youle, R. Morrissey, E. Wadbrook, D. D. Keny, Needham, E. Jones, F. Webb, P. Morrissey, E. Murray and Messrs. Bryant and Kennedy, of S. Paulo. A veteran explains goes along to keep the boys in order, and our special reporter will accompany them to see that their victories are fully and properly recorded.

—It is said that Deputy Vinhaes endeavored to take part in the meeting of merchants at the Exchange on the 3rd, but that he was politely informed that, not being a merchant, he could not be permitted to do so.

—The Caft and Catumbi cars of the S. Christopher tramway carried 62,828 passengers on the 1st and 2nd inst. The cars on all the lines of the company carried 136,190. This extra traffic was due to the great numbers of people visiting the cemeteries.

RIRTH

On October 13th, at Parthenon, Farto Alegre, the wife of Capt. A. Stafford, of a daughter.

BUSINESS NOTES

—An official return gives the number of shipping arrivals at this port last year as 2,974 with a tonnage of 2,732,830, while the departures numbered 2,907, with 2,684,957 tons.

—We are pleased to hear that Mr. John L. Bisset, who was many years manager of the firm of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, Rio, is shortly to become a partner in the business of Messrs. Okell, Wilson & Co., coffee exporters of this city.

—According to the annual report of Messrs. Norton & Co., of Pará, the receipts of inferior at this port during the crop-year amounted to 18,490 tons of 1,000 mils, and the exports to 18,757 tons. Of the exports 11,605 tons were for the United States and 7,182 tons for Europe.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Santos custom-house in the month of October were 3,294,000\$.

—The customs receipts at Aracaju in September were 82,203,079, against 74,413,982 in September, 1891.

—The September receipts of the Parangatu custom-house amounted to 65,334,8597, against 48,824,886 in the same month of last year.

—A statement was published in London on the 2nd by the Rothschilds and other bankers denying a report that they had combined to issue a new Brazilian loan.

—The September receipts of the Alagoas sub-treasury, which includes customs and internal revenue taxes, were 185,122,8461, against 185,752,745 in the same month of 1891.

—To "equalize" the budget and reduce the deficit, the Chamber voted the special credit of 10,000,000\$ gold in 2nd reading on the 3rd, and then on the 5th concurred in amendments increasing the sum to 30,000,000\$ gold.

—Vice-President Floriano Peixoto evidently thinks that the reason why Minister Serzedello has had no luck with his financial schemes is that he has been overweighted. He has accordingly decided to relieve him of one of his portfolios.

—The Glycerin banking bill is now under consideration in the Senate, the finance committee of that body being engaged in preparing a report on it. As the relation of that committee has been intimately connected with the Monark schemes, and is credited with being a shareholder in the Banco Republica, this bill is not to receive a favorable report is anticipated. It is not certain, however, that the bill can pass the Senate, and even if it does it is confidently believed that the executive will veto it. The voting of a measure for the benefit of a banking concern in which so many congressmen are shareholders, has not produced the best impression.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Solução da Crise; a collection of articles published in the press by Luis Tarquino. The writer is one of the best political and economic thinkers of the day in this country, and his opinions always command respect. His belongs to a school of economists who are unhappy not in the ascendency just at this moment, and his arguments in favor of sound money, moderate tariffs, etc., will not command the attention they deserve.

A Legalidade de 23 de Novembro; Vol. 1; by Kleber, Rio de Janeiro, 1892. A collection of articles from the press on the events of the 23rd of November, 1891, which overthrew the Diderio dictatorship and established the present government. The author, who is apparently a military officer, is in discord with the present administration and seeks to prove that the course of events has not been in accord with the ideas dominating the revolution of November 23rd.

Obras de Dr. Luiz de Castro; 4 vols. Lisbon, Cia. National Editora, 1887. The collected writings of the well-known author of the *Jornal do Comercio* whose death a few years ago is still sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends in this city. These works have been edited by his son, Luiz de Castro Filho, and it is needless to say the work has been a labor of love. Dr. Luiz de Castro was one of the most trenchant writers of his time, and his discussions will continue to be read with pleasure and interest.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 7th, 1892

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold, 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$1.66,65 per £1. sig. 24 75 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 18 847
do £1. sig. in Brazilian gold, 8 893

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 12 1/2% of

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold), 27 d.
do do do (paper), 42 5/8% of

do do do in U. S.
coin at \$1.80 per £1. sig. 21 50 cts.

Value of £1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper), 4 682

Value of £1. sterling " " 18 892

EXCHANGE.

November 1.—All Saints' Day.

November 2.—Holida.

November 3.—The banks opened at 13 1/2 on London, at which some small transactions were reported, but before mid-day 13 1/2 was posted, and at this time the banks were unwilling to accept. This was very little doing, but a considerable variety in rates was reported, bank sterling at 13 1/2 down to 13, repassed paper at 13 1/2 to 13 1/4 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 13 1/2-13 1/4. Just before 13 1/2 the market hardened and bank sterling was quoting at 13 1/2, with repassed quoted at 13 1/2, and commercial at 13 1/2-13 1/4. The market closed with the banks drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4, and repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4, and commercial sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4. San augros sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 4.—The market was again very quiet and rather weak at the close. The banks opened at 13 1/2 on London, but advanced to 13 1/4, save the London and River Plate, and at the close were unwilling to accept at the initial rate. The business reported was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, and in commercial at 13 1/2-13 1/4. The market closed with the banks drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4, and repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. There was no much doing, bank sterling 13 1/2-13 1/4, repassed paper 13 1/2-13 1/4, and commercial sterling 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 5.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 6.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 7.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 8.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 9.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 10.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 11.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 12.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 13.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 14.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 15.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 16.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 17.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 18.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 19.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 20.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 21.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 22.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 23.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 24.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 25.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 26.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 27.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 28.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/2-13 1/4-13 1/2, on 4th, and closed with buyers at 13 1/2-13 1/4.

November 29.—The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the other banks 13 1/4. The market was weak and the tables were finally withdrawn, until shortly after 13 o'clock, when the London and Brazilian Bank posted 13 1/2. There was a considerable business reported, in "swapping jockeys," apparently to great extent. The business done was in bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, with repassed paper quoted at 13 1/2-13 1/4. At the close the banks were drawing at

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 29th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.						
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
26,095,000	Jan.—July	5	Apolices	200—1,000\$	1,012,000	1,013,00—1,013,20
23,105,100	Quarterly	4	do gold	200—1,000\$	1,110,000	1,120,00—1,130,00
15,647,500	Jan.—July	5	Gold mon	1,000\$	—	—
15,647,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold mon	1,000\$	—	—
28,151,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1888	1,000	1,700,000	—
18,350,000	do	4 1/2	do 1880	1,000	—	— 1,650,00
8,050,000	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro	500—1,000	1,120,000	1,150,00—1,160,00
				500—200	100,000	100,00—100,00

DEBENTURES

DEBTENTURES.									
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation			
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	6	RAILWAYS.						
1,500,000	do	6	Dragartinha.....	200\$	196\$				
2,000,000	...	6	Campos and Caingangla.....	200	195				
2,000,000	...	6	Genal do Brazil.....	£11.5	4				
2,000,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Blumenau.....	200	190				
15,157,200	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	190				
3,049,610	5—6	do gold.....	200	195					
300,000	Jan.—July	5	do gold.....	£50	600				
5,000,000	do	5	Monte Belo.....	£11 5 s.	14				
1,125,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	86	12 000	15 000		
1,600,000	Jan.—July	7	Sapucaiy.....	200	200				
417,700	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isidro do Rio Pietro.....	50	100				
1,000,000	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	£50	440				
1,177,450	do	6	Sorocaba.....	100	70				
650,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold.....	£50	700				
1,177,450	Jan.—July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140				
TRAMWAYS.									
4,871,500	Jan.—July	5	Cario e Viação Fluminense.....	£60	90				
446,553	do	5	Cario Urbanos.....	500	400				
783,100	Apr.—Oct.	5	Centro.....	100	103				
240,000	Jan.—July	6	Pernambuco.....	200	100				
234,200	do	6	Vila Isabel.....	200	108				
SHIPPING.									
1,377,800	May—Nov.	8	Ferry.....	100	100				
13,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	190				
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/4	Central SUGAR FACTORIES	200	180				
1,500,000	Jan.—Sept.	6	Pitanga.....	200	180				
200,000	do	6 1/4	Quissamã.....	200	100				
1,900,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Rio Branco.....	200	100				
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Alliança.....	200	200				
1,338,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	Bonfim.....	200	70				
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Brasil Industrial.....	200	200				
516,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Caibaté.....	200	200				
600,000	do	7	Confins Industrial.....	200	200				
649,000	Jan.—July	7	Industrial Mineiro.....	200	192				
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Petrópolis.....	200	200				
308,000	Jan.—July	7	Pão Grande.....	200	100				
2,000,000	do	7	Praia, Ilha do Boi.....	200	200				
359,000	Jan.—July	7	Rim.....	200	105				
220,900	do	7	S. Christovão.....	200	100				
675,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Lazaro.....	200	100				
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	100				
			União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	£2 10 10	100				
MINES.									
637,100	Jan.—July	7	S. Jernymo [coal].....	100	95				
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	MUSCHI ANDREWS	£10	200				
3,000,000	Jan.—July	8	Andradina.....	100	200				
20,671,400	do	8	Banca de Viçosa do Brasil.....	100	9 500	61 000	70 000		
1,000,000	...	6	Blance Cereal Muvel, Consil.....	100	200	23 000	30 000		
2,600,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Brazil Agrícola.....	200	195				
5,674,500	Jan.—July	7	Centro das Regatas, geht.....	£50	..				
8,000,000	do	7	Companhia de Obras Públicas.....	200	70				
4,985,800	Mar.—Sept.	7	do.....	200	200				
1,600,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	D. Pedro.....	200	190				
5,100,000	do	6 1/2	Fluminense, Rio e Maceió.....	200	200				
256,000	May—Nov.	7	Indústria, Ind. e Colon.....	£20	..				
600,000	do	7	Melhoramentos U. de Niterói.....	200	150				
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Nacional do Oeste.....	200	100	100	120		
4,150,000	Jan.—July	7	Nova Industrial.....	200	100				
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Santamente do Rio.....	£20	240				
			Services Marítimes.....	200	200				

SHIPPING

SHIPPING.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
660,000\$	600,000\$	..	Caribe	..	100\$	210\$	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira	..	150	..	—
8,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte e Sul	12.425\$ (Jun. 91)	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000	200,000 ⁰⁰	20,441 ⁷⁴	Allianz.....	1 \$100—July 92	25 ⁰⁰	145 ⁰⁰
3,000,000	75,000 ⁰⁰	49,731 ⁷⁴	Argent Fluminense.....	32 \$100—July 92	10 ⁰⁰	—
2,000,000	20,000 ⁰⁰	40,731 ⁷⁴	Brasil Central.....	1 \$100—July 92	20 ⁰⁰	9 ⁰⁰
7,500,000	3,000,000 ⁰⁰	464 ⁰⁰	Brasil Federal.....	40 \$100—July 92	40 ⁰⁰	—
4,000,000	210,000 ⁰⁰	197,781 ⁷⁴	Confiança.....	2 \$100—July 92	20 ⁰⁰	11 ⁰⁰
4,000,000	520,000 ⁰⁰	320,000 ⁰⁰	Fiduciária.....	10 \$100—July 92	125 ⁰⁰	170 ⁰⁰
3,500,000	25,000 ⁰⁰	25,000 ⁰⁰	Fidelidade.....	4 \$100—July 92	10 ⁰⁰	137 ⁰⁰
8,000,000	150,000 ⁰⁰	150,000 ⁰⁰	Gerar.....	1 \$100—July 92	20 ⁰⁰	—
8,000,000	205,000 ⁰⁰	19,500 ⁰⁰	Intendência.....	1 \$100—July 92	20 ⁰⁰	17 ⁰⁰
8,000,000	400,000 ⁰⁰	360,000 ⁰⁰	Integridade.....	6 \$100—July 92	100 ⁰⁰	90 ⁰⁰
1,000,000	100,000 ⁰⁰	7,754 ⁰⁰	Lealdade.....	1 \$100—July 92	10 ⁰⁰	9 ⁰⁰
5,000,000	750,000 ⁰⁰	120,550 ⁰⁰	Lucrativa.....	3 \$100—July 92	30 ⁰⁰	37 ⁰⁰
4,000,000	200,000 ⁰⁰	200,000 ⁰⁰	Presidente.....	3 \$100—July 92	20 ⁰⁰	23 ⁰⁰
1,000,000	100,000 ⁰⁰	26,273 ⁰⁰	União C. dos Varietáteis	1 \$100—July 92	30 ⁰⁰	27 ⁰⁰

26,722	Quito Com. dox. Vigilantes.	4	600--July 92	20
12,413	Vigilancia.....	1	600--July 92	10

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.							
Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation	
5,000,000	1,000,000	Alagoas	.....	40\$	25,000	
15,000,000	3,500,000	Caio Fito.....	.....	40	43,000	
3,000,000	210,000	Cartaginaz	.....	20	—	
60,000,000	15,000,000	Estr. S. Fr. to Chopim,	.....	40	5,500	
60,000,000	60,100,000	Geus do Brasil.....	70	1,000	—		
60,000,000	.....	do.....	200	2,000	—	
60,000,000	.....	Goyaz to Mato Grosso,	.....	—	—	
250,000	291,000	Marica	200	—	—		
10,000,000	5,000,000	Minas de S. Jeronymo,	25	4,000	—		
3,000,000	900,000	Mizraim	60	120,000	—		
15,000,000	1,000,000	Mata do Brasil	40	60,000	—		
15,000,000	2,400,000	Norte de S. Paulo.....	40	7,000	—		
60,000,000	6,705,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	80,000	—		
.....	6,700,000	do 2 series	65	15,000	—		
11,700,737,750	6,600,000	do 3 series	65	45,000	—		
8,000,000	6,000,000	Parecis.....	40	5,000	—		
30,000,000	6,000,000	Pernambuco	40	5,000	—		
10,000,000	10,000,000	Pernambuco to Araxa,	Int.—Jan. 91	200	86,000	—	
6,000,000	1,200,000	Quilombo	40	40,000	—		
35,000,000	12,000,000	Rio Cearense.....	3 1/2% June 90	30	36,000	131,000	
12,000,000	1,200,000	Rio de Janeiro, prolongation	3 1/2% June 90	40	132,000	—	
18,000,000	2,400,000	Theresopolis	40	7,000	—		
3,000,000	900,000	Tijucas	100	—	—		
1,000,000	1,100,473	Umuarama	6 1/2% Feb. 84	40	10,000	—	
3,000,000	6,000,000	Vassouras e Paty do Alves	40	10,000	—		
5,000,000	42,000,000	Vila Ferreira Sapiacibhy, —	200	8,000	7,500	—	
TRAMWAYS							
5,000,000	5,000,000	Cariocas	200\$	200,000	—		
1,000,000	—	Corcovado (and hotel)	14,800	—	—		
12,000,000	12,000,000	Jardim Botanico	3 1/2% July 91	200	192,000	182,000	
800,000	800,000	Pernambuco	6 00—July 91	100	120,000	104,000	
18,000,000	12,000,000	S. Christovao	8 00—July 92	200	210,000	200,000	

BANKS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate of int.	Bonds	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Crédito Real do Brasil ...	1000	90 9%	57 11/16 - 60 9%
	do		do gold	115 1/2	102 3/4	-----
7,939,300	Apr.—Oct.	6	Crédito Real de S. Paulo ...	1000	92 9%	105 1/2 - 105 3/4
... ... 7,792,000	... ... May—Nov.	6	Crédito Real de Intercâmbio ...	100	80 9%	-----
8,000	... ... ... 500,000	5 1/2	do gold	100	82 7/8	-----
10,155,000	Jan.—July	6	Prestim. ...	100	-----	-----
			Brasil Antiga do Brasil ...	100	75 6%	-----
			União S. Paulo	100	83 3%	-----
				100	-	-----

MILLIG

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$1,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	168,312.5	Allianca	12.00-\$ July 92	200\$	300 ^{1/2} 000	—
4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	6,375.00	Brazil Ind. Industrial	12.00-\$ July 92	200	220 000	—
3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	366,300	Brazil	8.00-\$ Aug 92	200	220 000	—
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	169,312.5	Carcará	12.00-\$ July 92	200	220 000	—
9,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	249,000	Conifeng Industrial	12.00-\$ July 92	200	220 000	—
\$1,400,000.00	916,000.00	—	Corcovando	3 100-\$ July 91	120	175 000	210 ^{1/2} 000-270 ^{1/2} 000
250,000.00	250,000.00	—	Do. Industrial	—	200	220 000	—
200,000.00	200,000.00	—	Indus. Minas	—	200	220 000	—
200,000.00	155,440	10,833	Indus. de Ouro Preto	—	140	145 000	—
400,000.00	400,000.00	—	Pão Grande	—	200	220 000	—
4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	22,000	Petropolitano	12.00-\$ July 92	200	220 000	—
3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	—	Progresso Ind. do Brasil	9.00-\$ July 83	200	140 000	—
7,000,000.00	—	—	—	7.00-\$ July 92	200	145 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola de Paranaapanema	5 800 - July 91	60 1/2	60 1/200	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola do Recôncio Preto	10 1/2 - July 91	60	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras	..	200	108 000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Caet. e Viag. Fluminense	4 10 - July 91	200	217 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000 000	Comissões e Esquadras C.R.	10 1/2 - July 91	200	210 000	—
3,000,000	4,000,000	36 8 1/2	Cervejaria Brasil	10 1/2 - July 91	80	1 500	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	..	Empresa da Oihs Pública	10 1/2 - Jan. 91	60	59 000	—
8,000,000	4,000,000	..	Eventos Fluminense	15 1/2 - Sept. 91	200	90 000	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	..	Ind. e Construções do Brasil	2 500 - July 91	40	15 000	—
20,000,000	11,000,000	..	Melhoramentos do Brasil	4 10 - July 91	200	36 1/200	33 3/200
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do Rio	Int. - Jan. 91	100	29 000	—
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do S. Paulo	..	200	63 000	—
7,500,000	5,250,000	..	Materias-primas	..	40	60 000	—
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,180	Nacionais de Petróleo e Et. Os.	..	100	18 000	—
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacionais de Óleos	5 600 - Jan. 91	..	35 000	—
5,500,000	8,750,000	..	Nova A.E. Rural	3 100 - July 91	70	3 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Oficais de Transportes do Brasil	4 10 - July 91	200	2 000	—
10,000,000	9,500,000	21,805	Samaneiros do Rio	10 1/2 - July 91	40	30 000	—
8,000,000	8,400,000	..	Serviços Marítimos	10 1/2 - July 91	100	30 000	—
10,000,000	9,000,000	34,917	Torrens Zeisslein	10 1/2 - July 91	80	47 000	—

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ness produced by long illness, whether from

pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic

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FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to

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though many persons have sought to trade upon its

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